What is claimed is:

1. A three-dimensionally structured fibrous web made up of continuous-filament layers, which alternate perpendicular to the surface plane, having a mesh size of 0.01 to 9 cm^2, and denser short-fiber layers that are permanently thermally bonded in a continuous or spot-like manner to the filament layers, the wide-meshed continuous-filament layers representing a scrim, lattice or netting in which filaments, which cross each other, are 150 to 2000 μm thick and which are made of thermoplastic plastic material, are thermally fused to each other at their points of contact, the filament crossing points in the longitudinal and transverse directions being not less distant from each other than 0.10 mm,
wherein the short-fiber layers have repeating, fold- or wave-shaped elevations.

2. The fibrous web as recited in Claim 1,
wherein, in the cross-section direction, a nonwoven fabric and a scrim alternate with each other.

3. The fibrous web as recited in Claim 1,
wherein at least two adjacent interior layers are made of nonwoven fabric.

4. The fibrous web as recited in one of Claims 1 through 3,
wherein the filaments of the scrim layer(s) at the crossing points have a thickness elevation up to seven times their thickness between the crossing points.

5. The fibrous web as recited in one of Claims 1 through 4,
wherein a fusion adhesive mass is located on one or on both sides of the scrim.

6. The fibrous web as recited in one of Claims 1 through 5,
wherein the individual fibers of the nonwoven fabric are bonded to each other using a bonding agent that has a hard

grip.

7. The fibrous web as recited in one of Claims 1 through 5, wherein the nonwoven fabric layers are made up of core/sheath or side-by-side bicomponent fibers, the components of each fiber being different with respect to their softening point.

8. The fibrous web as recited in one of Claims 1 through 7, wherein the nonwoven fabric has fibers melted in a uniplanar manner, the fused surface being in each case bonded thermally to the scrim.

9. A method for manufacturing a three-dimensionally structured fibrous web in the configuration according to Claim 1, in which at least one lattice, scrim, or netting, weighing 3 to 300 g/m^2, made of plastic continuous filaments having a mesh size of 0.01 to 9 cm^2, at distances of the adjacent filament crossing points of not less than 0.01 mm, is covered by a nonwoven fabric on one or both sides, and all layers are bonded to each other in continuous fashion using generally known laminating techniques, wherein subsequently all layers of the laminate are subjected together to a shrinking process at a temperature which lies between the softening and melting ranges of the scrim material.

10. The method as recited in Claim 9, wherein, at the same time the layers are laminated to each other, the interior fiber bond is produced in the nonwoven fabric layer(s), by positioning the scrim between loose nonwoven layers, then needling the entirety mechanically or using water jets, and providing bonding agents, after which the drying and the shrinking process begins.

11. The method as recited in Claim 9 or 10, wherein, along with the water jet needling, perforations in the nonwoven fabric are produced at the same time.

12. The method as recited in Claim 9, wherein one or a plurality of scrims are covered on one or on both sides with an unbonded nonwoven, which is made up at least partly of bicomponent fibers having a high- and a low-melting component, the latter component having a melting point that is not higher than that of the shrinkable component of the scrim, the entirety being subject to a thermal embossing-calendering or an ultrasound calendering, and subsequently the shrinking being carried out as a result of the influence of heat or using water vapor.

13. The method as recited in one of Claims 9 through 12, wherein the scrim(s), before being processed to form the multilayer fabric, is (are) stretched in the longitudinal direction between rolls that are running at different speeds, and is (are) stretched in the transverse direction using an expanding tenter frame.

14. The method as recited in Claim 9 or 13, wherein a scrim that is coated on one or on both sides with a fusion adhesive is coated with the nonwoven fabric, and the entirety shrinks under the influence of heat, the fusion adhesive being selected so that it has a lower melting and adhesion point than the material of the scrim filaments.

15. The method as recited in one of Claims 9 or 12 through 14, wherein, before the shrinking, for bonding in each case one nonwoven layer and one scrim, the nonwoven fabric fibers in certain surface areas are melted on using ultrasound or a thermal embossing, these melted surfaces at the same time being pressed onto the scrim.

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